



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Report from Puerto Cortez—Fruit port—Résumé of work for the season.

PUERTO CORTEZ, HONDURAS, October 31, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor, in answer to that portion of your letter of October 7, 1901 (C. H. W.), asking for a report of the transactions at my station from September 13, 1901, to and including October 31, 1901, to hereby submit the following: Number of vessels inspected, 14; number of vessels disinfected, none; number of passengers inspected, 68; number of pieces of baggage disinfected, 98; number of pieces of baggage inspected, 10.

Respectfully,

SAMUEL HARRIS BACKUS,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

ITALY.

Report from Naples—No more plague in the city—Plague reports from other countries.

NAPLES, ITALY, November 4, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended November 2, 1901, the following ships were inspected at Naples:

October 28, the steamship *Scotia*, of the Hamburg-American Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 507 steerage passengers. Seven hundred and sixty-seven pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

October 30, the steamship *Citta di Torino*, of the Veloce Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 1,127 steerage passengers. Two thousand and sixty pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

October 30, the steamship *Spartan Prince*, of the Prince Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 705 steerage passengers. Eight hundred and forty-five pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

October 31, the steamship *Hohenzollern*, of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 568 steerage passengers. Eight hundred and thirty-five pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

The usual letter to the quarantine officer was given each vessel.

Inspection at Palermo.

At Palermo, for the week ended November 2, 1901, the following ship was inspected:

October 31, the steamship *Spartan Prince*, of the Prince Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 233 emigrants and 150 pieces of large and 300 pieces of small baggage. Fifty pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

Plague at Naples.

No cases of plague were reported at Naples during the week ended November 2, 1901.

The same precautions regarding vessels, cargoes, crews, passengers and their baggage were taken as heretofore. In case there is no reappearance of plague, the special measures will be discontinued at the expiration of thirty days from the isolation of the last case.